

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY **WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460**

FEB 2 3 1990

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Clarification of EPA NESHAP Policy - Nonfriable

Asbestos

FROM:

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TO:

Addressees

Attached please find a discussion of our current interpretation of how nonfriable asbestos containing materials should be handled pursuant to the asbestos NESHAP, 40 C.F.R. Part 61, Subpart M (Section 61.140 et. seq. Please file the attached document in Part D (Section 112) of your Policy Compendium as Document 11.

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Attachment

Although no research has been conducted on the conditions which will cause nonfriable materials to become friable, it is considered probable that some conditions (e.g. severe weathering, prolonged exposure to harsh chemicals) will cause this effect. Furthermore, certain practices such as burning, sanding, or grinding could crumble, pulverize, or reduce to powder nonfriable ACM.

POLICY

Therefore, we recommend the following approach:

- Floor tile, roofing material, packing, and gaskets (normally nonfriable ACM) must be inspected before demolition to determine if the ACM is in poor condition, indicated by peeling, cracking, or crumbling of the material. If normally nonfriable ACM is in poor condition, then the material must be tested for friability. If the ACM is friable, it must be handled in accordance with the NESHAP. The above four nonfriable ACM should be removed before demolition only if they are in poor condition and are friable.
- If the nonfriable ACM is subjected to sanding, grinding, or abrading as part of demolition or renovation, then the nonfriable ACM must be handled in accordance with the NESHAP. If a building is demolished by burning, all ACM must be removed prior to the demolition.

We believe that this approach is consistent with the original rule and the 1985 interpretation.

PLANNED FUTURE ACTION

After passage of Title III of the new Clean Air Act amendments we intend to review the asbestos NESHAP. This will allow us to further consider appropriate changes to this NESHAP.

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